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PTO/SB/21 (05-03) Approved for use through 04/30/2003, OMB 0651-0031 U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE er the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Application Number 10/070,039 TRANSMITTAL Filing Date October 22, 2002 **FORM** First Named Inventor Alonso- Alija, et al. Art Unit (to be used for all correspondence after initial filing) 1624 **Examiner Name** Kifle, Bruck Attorney Docket Number .5 Le A 33 893 Total Number of Pages in This Submission **ENCLOSURES** (Check all that apply) After Allowance communication Fee Transmittal Form Drawing(s) to Group Appeal Communication to Board Licensing-related Papers Fee Attached of Appeals and Interferences Appeal Communication to Group X Petition (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief) Amendment/Reply Petition to Convert to a Proprietary Information After Final Provisional Application Power of Attorney, Revocation Status Letter Affidavits/declaration(s) Change of Correspondence Address Other Enclosure(s) (please Terminal Disclaimer Identify below): Extension of Time Request **Return Receipt Postcard** Request for Refund Express Abandonment Request CD. Number of CD(s) Information Disclosure Statement Remarks Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) Response to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application Response to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53 SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT Firm William F. Gray **Customer No.:** 35969 Individual name Signature Date 8 Nov. 243× CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION/MAILING I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO or deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on the date shown below. Typed or printed name William F. Gray

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Date

6 Nov.

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Confirmation No. 9715

Applicant(s):

Alonso-Alija, et al.

Filed:

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Examiner:

Kifle, Bruck

Docket No.:

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Customer No.:

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CERTIFICATION OF MAILING UNDER 37 C.F.R. 1.8(a)

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Date: 8 Nov. 2004

RESPONSE TO ELECTION OF SPECIES REQUIREMENT

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

This is in response to the Office Action dated 10/07/2004. In response to the requirement for election of a single species, applicants elect the species of example 72 (page 168) to begin the prosecution in this application. The structure of example 72 is as follows:

Claims 1-4, 6-9, and 12-20 are deemed to read on the elected species.

Unity of Invention

The examiner states that the claims lack unity of invention because the compounds claimed do not possess a single structural element that is shared by all of the alternatives. He further states that the common structural feature should be a patentable advance over the prior art. This statement is deemed to reflect an imperfect understanding of the unity of invention rules, as explained below. In addition, the examiner recites the definition of "special technical feature" and states that if the feature is known, it is not "special". This is deemed to be an inaccurate statement, as the rule makes clear that it is the contribution which each claimed invention, considered as a whole, makes over the prior art which is important, and that it is the "special technical feature" which defines what that contribution to the claimed inventions is. The meaning of "special technical feature" is discussed below in the context of the rules on unity of invention. The special technical feature(s) requirement in a Markush claim is met when the alternatives are of a similar nature, and this requirement can in turn be met by a combination of a common property or activity and one or more shared significant structural features.

The examiner's determination of lack of unity of invention is deemed to be premature, as it does not appear that he has analyzed the examples to determine whether they contain common structural features, and if so, what these are and why they do not satisfy the unity of invention requirements.

An international application must relate to one invention only, or, if there is more than one invention, those inventions must be linked so as to form a single general inventive concept

(Rule 13.1). Inventions are considered linked so as to form a single general inventive concept only when there is a technical relationship involving one or more of the same or corresponding special technical features. The expression "special technical features" means those technical features that define a contribution which each of the inventions, considered as a whole, makes over the prior art (Rule 13.2).

Annex B of the PCT Administrative Instructions explains the method for determining unity of invention contained in Rule 13.2 in greater detail with respect to three particular situations: (i) combinations of different categories of claims, (ii) Markush practice, and (iii) intermediate and final products (Annex B, Part 1(d)).

Markush practice under Rule 13.2 is dealt with in the PCT Administrative Instructions, Annex B, Part 1(f). In "Markush practice", a single claim defines alternatives, chemical or non-chemical. The requirement of a technical interrelationship and the same or corresponding special technical features as defined in Rule 13.2 are considered to be met when the alternatives are of a similar nature.

According to Annex B, Part 1(f)(i), when the Markush grouping is for alternatives of chemical compounds, they shall be regarded as being of a similar nature where the following criteria are fulfilled:

- (A) all alternatives have a common property or activity, and
- (B)(1) a common structure is present, i.e., a significant structural element is shared by all of the alternatives, or
- (B)(2) in cases where the common structure cannot be the unifying criteria, all alternatives belong to a recognized class of chemical compounds in the art to which the invention pertains.

Annex B, Part 1(f)(ii): In paragraph (f)(i)(B)(1), above, the words "significant structural element is shared by all of the alternatives" refer to cases where the compounds share a common chemical structure which occupies a large portion of their structures, or in case the compounds have in common only a small portion of their structures, the commonly shared structure

constitutes a structurally distinctive portion in view of existing prior art. The structural element

may be a single component or a combination of individual components linked together.

Annex B, Part 1(f)(iii): In paragraph (f)(i)(B)(2), above, the words "recognized class of

chemical compounds" mean that there is an expectation from the knowledge in the art that

members of the class will behave in the same way in the context of the claimed invention. In

other words, each member could be substituted one for the other, with the expectation that the

same intended result would be achieved.

Appendix B, part 2, provides examples concerning unity of invention. Part I relates to

claims in different categories. Part II relates to claims in the same category. Part III relates to

Markush practice. The examples provided in part III (Markush practice) show that the common

structure shared by all of the alternatives does <u>not</u> need to be a patentable advance over the art, so

long as it occupies a large portion of the structures of the alternatives, in accordance with Annex

B, part 1(f)(ii). As indicated in Annex B, part 1(f)(ii), it is only in case the compounds have in

common only a small portion of their structures that the commonly shared structure should

constitute a structurally distinctive portion in view of the existing prior art. Note, moreover, that

the foregoing language does not state that the common structural feature must be a patentable

advance over the prior art. It may possibly mean only that the commonly shared structure should

be "distinctive" in the sense that this structural feature has not previously been employed in the

context of similar compounds of the prior art.

Respectfully submitted,

Reg. No. 31018

Phone: (203) 812-2712

Date: & Nov. 2004

William F. Gray

William F. Snay

Bayer Pharmaceuticals Corporation

400 Morgan Lane

West Haven, CT 06516-4175

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